

THE CRANIAL AND DENTAL CHARACTERS OF *CHILOPHYLLA*.\*

A small leaf-nosed bat representing the new genus *Chilophylla*† was collected by Dr. Edgar A. Mearns on the Alag River, Mindoro, in December, 1906. The skull and body of this specimen have been mislaid or lost, and the cranial and dental characters of the genus have not yet been described. On July 6, 1911, Mr. Arthur de C. Sowerby obtained a second skin of *Chilophylla* at Port Swettenham, Federated Malay States. Externally this specimen (adult male, No. 175,000 U. S. N. M.) agrees so exactly with the type of *C. hirsuta* that I can detect no peculiarities that seem of specific importance. Its measurements, compared with those of the type (adult female) in parenthesis are: head and body, 29 (33); tail, — (7); tibia, 13.6 (13.6); foot, 6.2 (6.4); forearm, 34.2 (33.8); thumb, 8.2 (8.2); its metacarpel, 6.2 (6.2); second finger, 33 (32); third finger: metacarpel, 26 (24.2); first phalanx, 6 (6.2); second phalanx, 22 (22); fourth finger: metacarpel, 27 (25.4); first phalanx, 7.6 (7.8); second phalanx, 9.2 (8.6); fifth finger: metacarpel, 29 (27.4); first phalanx, 8.8 (8.1); second phalanx, 9 (10.2); ear from meatus, 14 (12); condylobasal length of skull, 13.0; zygomatic breadth, 6.6; breadth across nasal swellings, 3.6; interorbital constriction, 2.0; breadth of braincase, 6.4; mandible, 8.2; maxillary toothrow, 4.8; mandibular toothrow, 5.0.

The skull of this specimen is perfect. It furnishes the following characters to complete the diagnosis of the genus: Skull like that of a small *Hipposideros* in general features, but with nasal swellings very small (even more reduced than in *Clotis*; practically the entire swelling lies behind level of antorbital foramen), and maxillaries and premaxillaries conspicuously produced anteriorly, the length of premaxillary fully twice median length of palate, the distance from level of front of canines to upper margin of nares about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times that from upper margin of nares to narrowest portion of interorbital constriction. Dental formula as in *Hipposideros*; upper canine strongly projecting forward, its shaft with large anterior and posterior secondary cusps, the points of which lie in same horizontal plane as points of paracones of molars; large premolar more reduced than in the related genera; posterior lower premolar with shaft compressed laterally, the form of the cusp without evident resemblance to that of protoconid of first molar.

—Gerrit S. Miller, Jr.

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 † Miller, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXXVIII, p. 395. August 19, 1910.